

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, May 18.—The Morning Post considers the vote on the eleventh article of impeachment conclusive, and says the result of this trial demonstrates the folly of the radicals, as the certainty of success is the only excuse for their taking such a step as impeachment. After all, if the right is vindicated, that result is due to accident.

The Daily News takes a widely different ground in its comments, and thinks the vote is conclusive of the whole case. A respite of one week has been granted to Barrett, the Clerk of the House, who is under sentence of death.

LONDON, May 18, (midnight).—In the House of Commons, to-night, the Scotch reform bill was under consideration. Mr. Wm. E. Baxter, the member for Montrose moved to add to the number of the Scotch members of the House by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. Mr. Henric, member for Kilmarlock, moved that the voting clause in the bill be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on a division of the House were beaten in both cases. Mr. Disraeli, after the result of the last division was announced, rose and said the ministry must now consider their position.

PARIS, May 18.—The Daily News today says that the Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his condition is now much improved.

PARIS, May 19.—The following are the opinions expressed by leading journals on the vote in the impeachment case:—

The Temps (Democrat) says that Mr. Johnson has been saved by legal forms only. He has been deposited in the minds of the country.

The Journal des Debats (Orleans) says that while Mr. Johnson is acquitted the vote was such as to render him powerless hereafter.

Dr. Livingstone.

Extracts from a letter of Dr. Livingstone, received by Mr. Young of Kelly, on April 20th, 1868:

Country of the Chipeta, Nov. 10, 1866. My dear — It has been quite impossible to send a letter coastwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave traders take to their heels as soon as they hear that the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skeddaddled; and, last of all, my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nasiek boys. The fear which the English name has struck into the souls of the slave traders has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the north end of the lake for fear that my Johanna men, at sight of danger, would do what they actually did at the southern end, and the owners of two dhows now on the lake kept them out of sight lest I should burn them as slaves; and I could not cross in the middle. Rounding the southern end, we got up Kirk's Range, and among Manganga, not yet made slave sellers. This was a great treat; for, like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind; and having been worried and harassed by unwilling sepoys and cowardly Johanna men, I followed my hunt by easy marches among friendly, generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. The country is elevated, and the climate cool. One of the wonders told of us in successive villages was that we slept without fires. The boys having blankets did not need fires; while the inhabitants being scantily clad, have their huts plastered inside and out, even the roofs, to make themselves comfortable. Our progress since has been slow, from other and less agreeable causes. Some parts have been denuded of food by marauding Mazitu or Zulus. We have been fain to avoid these, and gone zigzag. Once we nearly walked into the hands of a party, and several times we have been detained by rascals of the enemy in front.

January, 1867.—I mention several causes of delay. I must mention the rainy season as more potent than all, except hunger. In passing through the Babisa country we found that food was not to be had. The Babises are great slave traders, and have in consequence but little industry. This seems to be the chief cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa. But we shall get on in time.

February 1.—I am in Bemba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it, and a deep, dry ditch round the inner one. He seems a fine fellow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow-out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard lines, and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded I filled the pot with a first-rate fish given me by Captain Fraser, but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called "maere," which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The worst grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which my friend at Apothecaries' Hall so kindly fitted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be rendered destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy, and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably well, till at last hungry marches through dripping forests, cold hungry nights, and fatiguing days overcame their virtue, and they made off with "Steady's" load—all his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder, and two guns, and it was impossible to trace them after the first drenching shower, which fell immediately after they left us. The forests are so dense and leafy one cannot see fifty yards on any side. This loss, with our medicine, fell by fever, as my heart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with poor Bishop Mackenzie; but I shall try native remedies, and trust

in him who has led me hitherto to help me out. We have been mostly on elevated land, between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea. I think we are now on the watershed for which I was to cook. We are 4,600 feet above the sea level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be put down as 10 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, and longitude 31 degrees 50 minutes and 2 seconds. We found a party of black half-caste Arab slaves here, and one promises to take letters to Zanzibar, but they give me only half a day to write; but I shall send what I can, and hope that they will be as good as their word. We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow. Eight miles a day is a good march for us, loaded as the boys are; and we have often been obliged to sign as I mentioned. Blessings on you all. Love to Mrs. —. Hearty adieu to Bartholomew. Boxes first rate, looks bad. From yours, ever affectionately, DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The following additional extracts from Dr. Livingstone's letters to his friends in Scotland, have been published since the preceding appeared in print:—

February 1, 1867.—At Bemba, about 10 deg. 10 min. lat. S., and 31 deg. 51 deg. 30 min. E., for we came but yesterday. We crossed the Rovuma river, and then had a long, wet, hungry march through the Babisa country. To cross Chitapanza, as Zambezi is here called, in 10 deg. 24 min. S. The Babisa are great slave traders, and have resorted to it as a miserable, destitute, depopulated country. It is a great forest, with mountain and flood very fine to look at, but toilsome—dripping with showers every day, small patches of millet at wide intervals, and scanty population who have nothing to sell. Mushrooms in plenty in the dark forests; but a little millet porridge and mushrooms, was all. Good enough to produce fine dreams of the roast beef of Old England, but nothing else. I have become very thin; thought I was no more, but now if you weighed me you might calculate very easily how much you might get for the bones only; but I take on flesh easily, and we got a cow yesterday, and I am to get milk to-morrow, and will wait a little with the chief Chitapanza—a good fellow so far as we have seen him. I am on the watershed, I think at least about 4,500 feet above the sea. We crossed one range 6,000 feet, and near a spot where, I grieve to write it, poor people "Chitane" was drowned. We had to cross a marsh a mile wide, and waist deep—bottom, soft peaty stuff, in which one did well enough, but deep holes made by buffaloes' feet caused us to flounder. I went over first, and I forgot to give orders about the dog—all were too much engaged in keeping his balance to notice that he swam among them till he died. He had more spunk than 100 country dogs—took charge of the whole line of march, ran to see the first in the line, then back to the last, and barked to haul him up; then when he knew what he occupied, would not let a country cow come in sight of it, and never stole himself. He was becoming yellowish red like the country dogs; and he shared the starving with me. We have not had any difficulties with the people. Made many friends—imparted a little knowledge sometimes, and raised a protest against slavery very widely. Some will remember what was said, and at all events, a beginning, was made. Some black slaves from the coast were found here—their first visit—but they go off to-morrow; and I try the experiment of sending letters, a few half-ready ones. I hope they may reach you. The rajahs hold us back, but we hope to be on our second supply of goods, at Yanganyiky, by May. Not a line has come to me from the coast, so I am as ill off for news of you as you may be of me. I have but nine African boys with me. The Johanna men ran back in sheer horror of the Mazitu or Zulus. In fact they did that at the south end of the lake which I feared would occur at the north end; but we have fewer mouths to fill, and when we are in game country I generally secure a beast.

Chitapanza's Village, Bemba, Feb. 2, 1867.—We have been a long time in working north to this, which is probably the watershed the geographers seek. We are some 4,500 feet above the sea, and the river Simapula lies in front of us. This is said to be very large and runs into Lake Zanganyika, where we hope to be by May next. I have the anticipation of letters there and a fresh stock of goods. The Arabs all fled from me as if I had the plague, and I could send nothing to the coast. We had to go a long way round about besides, partly to prevent my Johanna men from running away at sight of danger, and partly because the Arabs were afraid that I would burn their vessels on Lake Myassa as slaves. The Johanna men did at last bolt at the mere report of danger in front, and I went on and faced it with but nine Africans, six of whom are boys from a school at Bombay for the re-captured. The Johanna men were such a lot of thieves that it was a relief to get rid of them. We have since worked our way north, till we are in a part blank on the maps. We got enough of meat in the lower lands by the river, but when we got up in the Highlands of the Babisa not an animal could be seen. The people all scattered by their own slaving could sell us nothing. They live chiefly on Mushrooms, and by trudging through dripping forests over slopy marshes, the feet almost constantly wet, and gnawing hunger within, most of my flesh came off my bones. Here the people have something to sell, so we got on better, and mean to rest awhile and recruit. This village has three stockades round it, the inner one being defended, too, by a deep ditch and thorny hedge. When we came I went to be publicly received by the chief Chitapanza. No one could get near him the first time without a present. He sat by a huge hut, and a dozen men beat drums and short rattles, so as to make a terrific din. I would not sit on the ground so he ordered a big elephant's tusk to be placed for me. His legs were like milestones from the number of rings and little bells on them. After

the articles referred to were in boxes, and under the care of Mr. Bartholomew, manager of the Glasgow City and Suburban Gasworks, for the reception of light goods, and peculiarly constructed, to be carried by the negro porters during Livingstone's passage through the interior.

the London correspondent of the Irish Times says:—"There has come to my knowledge a circumstance highly creditable to our Sovereign, and one which must prove eminently gratifying to the widow and family of the man who, as leader of the Roman Catholic party in Canada, recently lost his life at the hands of a disaffected assassin in exercising a commanding influence on the side of law and order. I understand that the last Canadian mail brought out an autograph from her Majesty to Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, expressive of sympathy and condolence, and stating how highly she appreciated the exertions which her husband had made during his valued lifetime to maintain the cause of Imperial authority in the land of his adoption. The Duke of Buckingham had, I believe also, written to Mrs. McGee, through Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, conveying the regret of her Majesty's Ministers that so able a statesman and so good a citizen should have fallen a victim to the Fenian bullet."

A Society of Assassins.

The New York Commercial makes the following remarks about the Fenians:—"The spirit of Fenianism is not only diabolical, but unspeakable. It seems to be simply and purely fiendish. It burns and slaughters wantonly. No measure of forbearance and magnanimity seems to soften it. When an outrage has been committed, an appeal for pardon is responded to, only, as it appears, that a second outrage may be committed. The unprecedented indulgence of the British Government serves no purpose, but aggravates the atrocities of Fenians. Our own Government, too, constantly called upon to interpose in favor of Fenian prisoners, finds its reward in fresh assassinations. And the insatiable spirit of Fenianism is most malignant when the British Parliament is showing the greatest wisdom and sympathy for Ireland, in the repeal of the Church Establishment. The assassination of Mr. McGee and that attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, are great crimes—crimes which ought to induce law-abiding Irishmen to set their faces against Fenianism."

Volunteers for Frontier Service.

Orders were issued to-day, directing Captains of volunteer companies to hold themselves in readiness for frontier service.

The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Austria was signed on April 22nd at Vienna.

talking awhile, he came along with me to a group of men and gave me one, sending the rest to the baggage I had at upon it, but I did not accept of it. The country is covered with a forest of two kinds of trees mainly, and these yield the bark cloth with which nearly all are clothed. The forests are very leafy, burns (rivulets) run in every direction, and are all now full. I have had no news since we left the coast. I lost all my medicines at one blow. This is the worst loss of property that ever befel me. I have had no fever as yet, but should it come I must try native remedies and trust in that watchful care which every moment guards and keeps us with a care more minute and constant than our feelings could attain.

Dr. Livingstone's despatch to the Earl of Clarendon and his letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on April 27th, do not contain any important information in addition to that in the foregoing letters. The latest information we have of Dr. Livingstone's progress is up to the middle of October last. Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, in a letter dated March 1st, read at a meeting of the Society, says, "I am glad to announce that a letter has just been received from Unlamezi, confirming the news brought three weeks ago. Livingstone had been in Ujiji in the middle of October last, where he would meet the agent in charge of stores and letters sent to him from Zanzibar. This letter reached us in fifty days. It was brought by slaves in advance; the Arabs of the caravan will be here in fifteen or twenty days hence; probably they will be bearded of Dr. Livingstone's letters from Ujiji. He has, no doubt, long ago gone forward to Albert Nyanza. I sent him Sir Samuel Baker's map, together with an account of all I knew of the geographical problems involved, for it must be recollected that when Dr. Livingstone left England Sir Samuel Baker's discoveries had not yet been made known. With this map in his hand he will be able to apply himself to ascertaining the missing links in the chain of lakes. In regard to the future movements of Dr. Livingstone, Sir Roderick Murchison said that there were three hypotheses upon which they might go in making calculations regarding the return of Dr. Livingstone. One was that he may be induced to go farther west into an African region as yet unexplored, and come out at the west coast. In that case Sir Roderick did not expect that Dr. Livingstone would be home for twelve, or perhaps eighteen months. Another hypothesis was that the doctor would be inclined, after the long and dangerous journey he has already had, and the efforts he has made in determining the real physical geography of the region through which he has touched upon, to return to Zanzibar. If the doctor returned by that route he may be expected home in the month of September next. The third hypothesis was that Dr. Livingstone would return by the waters of the Nile. From the well known difficulties of that route, Sir Roderick did not believe Dr. Livingstone would think of coming home by that way.

We (Field) extract the following from a private letter, dated the 9th instant:—"My sister has just received a letter from Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, to say that letters from Dr. Livingstone have reached him; that the doctor is quite well, and will shortly arrive at Cairo; and that he sends a letter from Dr. Livingstone himself to Mr. —. This letter has not yet arrived. Livingstone's sepoys and niggers all deserted him, and killed his baggage animals; but he went on alone, and has got through the part of the country he wanted to visit by himself."

The Queen and the Late Mr. McGee.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times says:—"There has come to my knowledge a circumstance highly creditable to our Sovereign, and one which must prove eminently gratifying to the widow and family of the man who, as leader of the Roman Catholic party in Canada, recently lost his life at the hands of a disaffected assassin in exercising a commanding influence on the side of law and order. I understand that the last Canadian mail brought out an autograph from her Majesty to Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, expressive of sympathy and condolence, and stating how highly she appreciated the exertions which her husband had made during his valued lifetime to maintain the cause of Imperial authority in the land of his adoption. The Duke of Buckingham had, I believe also, written to Mrs. McGee, through Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, conveying the regret of her Majesty's Ministers that so able a statesman and so good a citizen should have fallen a victim to the Fenian bullet."

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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.	
NEWMARKET—GOING SOUTH.	
Express	8.50 A.M.
Mail	7.25 P.M.
GOING NORTH.	
Express	8.50 A.M.
Mail	7.25 P.M.
TOWN OF TORONTO.	
Arrive	10.35 A.M.; 9.10 P.M.
Depart	7.00 A.M.; 3.40 P.M.
Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.	
GOING WEST.	
Depart	7.30 A.M.; 12.15 A.M.; 3.45 P.M.
Arrive	6.30 A.M.; 11.00 A.M.; 6.00 A.M.; 12.45 P.M.
GOING EAST.	
Depart	12.07 A.M.; 1.07 A.M.; 4.07 A.M.
Arrive	12.07 A.M.; 1.07 A.M.; 4.07 A.M.
GREAT WESTERN.	
Depart	7.00 A.M.; 12.35 P.M.; 3.25 A.M.; 6.20 P.M.
Arrive	6.30 A.M.; 11.00 P.M.; 3.55 A.M.; 6.45 P.M.
Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.	

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and letters going West, daily, at 8.15 a.m. Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m. Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.45 p.m. Mails made up for Niagara, Hamilton, Keweenaw, and other points, daily, at 6.45 p.m. Mails made up for the Old Country, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 a.m. Registered letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bow Bells—Blair. Groceries, Teas, Wines, &c.—Souter & Trent. Dainties—N. Pearson. Drug Store—Dr. Hackett. Volunteers, attention—Capt. Boushlee.

THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1868.

NOTICE.

Mr. Thomas Kirkwood, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

We are glad to see that by the energy of the managing committee, the Queen's Birth-day is to be celebrated in right hearty style. The committee have been most untiring in their efforts to cater for the amusement of all, and if we mistake not, the present celebration will prove more enjoyable than even the last, which was a very marked success. Arrangements have been made for having the usual manly and athletic games, and for their conduct made efficient management. The volunteers are under orders from the government to parade on that day, which will do much to enliven the scene—very taking is the scarlet to the sex. In the afternoon a cricket match will be played between two of the best eleven north of Toronto; also, a base ball match. As these matches will be for handsome prizes no little interest will be excited thereby. The concert committee combining several of our citizens, enthusiastic lovers of harmony, have succeeded in absorbing the chief musical talent of the northern country; and we can promise those who attend the concert in the evening such like concatenation of sweet sounds as may never greet their ears again.

WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Mr. Smith's Inn, Ballantrae, on Saturday, the 16th inst.

Members all present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Reeve laid on the table an extract of the By-Law of the Home District Council of 1846, relating to the title of the Road, on Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, at Wilcox Lake, as surveyed by John Nelson, Esq., Road Surveyor.

The committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of James Gormly, reported that they found him in need of clothing, and recommended the Council to make a grant for that purpose. The report was received and adopted.

The committee appointed to examine the road between Lots 70 and 71 in the 1st Concession, reported that the road, at a pond on the said allowance, ran on a portion of Mr. Dunham's farm, for which he claimed compensation, as he had, for many years, been deprived of the use of said land. On motion this report was adopted.

Mr. George Playter reported in the case of Henry Moulds, and family, to the effect that they were sending their children to school, and doing what they could to support themselves, and still required the assistance granted by the council. Report adopted.

Received and read the petition of S. W. Lehman, and others, for a Tavern Certificate for Samuel Fockler, at Kingwood, with the names of Samuel Lehman and Stephen Dunham, as sureties for the same. Sureties accepted. Also, the application of Joshua Bogart for the office of collector, naming the sureties for the same, which was laid over for further consideration. Also a communication from the Clerk of East Gwillimbury, stating that that Council had granted \$50 to be expended on the Town Line, between these Townships at the 5th and 6th Concessions, on condition that Whitechurch Council grant a like sum.

COURT OF REVISION.

At 2 p.m., the Council organized as a Court of Revision.

James H. Patten appeared in the case of his appeal against his assessment on income, and made the declaration in such cases provided, reducing the sum from \$1000 to \$800; when on motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Randall, the assessment, as amended, was confirmed, and the Court adjourned sine die.

Council resumed.

Received and read the petition of Jacob Perkins and others, desiring to perform their statute labour on Blouffer street, Stouffville. The prayer of this petition was granted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Randall, authority was given to any two Councilors to advertise and sell any timber on any of the highways, and report to the next meeting of Council, after such sale.

A bill for plank in Road Division No. 8, in the 3rd Concession, amounting to \$6 was ordered to be paid.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay to the order of Mr. Randall, a sum not to exceed \$6, to be expended in clothing for James Gormly.

John Elliott was appointed Pathmaster in Road Division No. 4 in the 6th Concession, in place of John Ayres, removed.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay John Bartholomew, \$25; Simon Stouffer, \$10; and Joseph Walker, \$12; damages done to sheep by dogs.

Council in committee of the whole on Road Petitions.

Mr. McCormick in the chair.

When it was resolved that the several petitions for aid on the roads, and road appropriations be laid over to next meeting of Council, and that this committee meet previous to such meeting, and examine the roads throughout the township, in reference to the expenditure of money on the same. Report adopted in Council.

And the Council adjourned, to meet at Mr. Ana Curtis's Inn, Yonge Street, on Saturday, the 6th day of June next.

Local Items.

MAGAZINES.—Bow Bells and other magazines for May has arrived at the CORNER office.

The North Gwillimbury Council report has been received, but too late for this week's issue. Will appear in our next.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. N. Pearson advertises to-day that he has opened a dental office over Dr. Hackett's New Drug Store. See adv.

NEWMARKET VOLUNTEER COMPANY are notified by advertisement in another column to parade on Monday, the 25th inst., at 9 a.m., sharp.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Dr. Hackett, of this place, has opened a new Drug Store in the premises fitted up for that purpose, opposite the Davison House. See advertisement.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., Wholesale and Retail.—Souter & Trent announce in today's issue, that they, having sold out the entire Drug trade to Dr. Hackett, purpose giving their attention more particularly to the other departments of their business.—See advertisement.

THE NEWMARKET VOLUNTEER COMPANY (No. 5, 12th Batt., York), turned out last week for their Annual Drill. The Company mustered in good strength and presented a very creditable appearance. We understand Captain Boulton, of this Company, received orders from headquarters, on Wednesday morning, to hold his Company in readiness for immediate service, should necessity arise.

RECEIVED.—Just received at Binns' Stationery and Variety Store, a large lot of New Goods, such as Bells, of all kinds; Bugle Bells—black and white; Fancy Table Mats; Carriage Mats; Fans; all kinds of Balls; Ladies' Chains and Closures; Window Blind Poles; Rubber for lead pencil points; Walking Canes, very cheap; Ear Drops; Plain and Fancy Stationery; Post Office and Fine Sealing Wax; Boys' Wheelbarrows; Boys' Waggon; Hooks, Lines and Floats; Fireworks; Tissue Paper; Inkstands; a very superior quality of Envelopes; Work Boxes of all sizes; and a host of other articles for sale at the lowest figure.

THE BANNER MAN'S LAST EFFORT.—We have been under the impression for some time, in fact, ever since this benevolent and liberal minded editor passed his valuable opinion on our paper at its commencement, that he was a man capable of the smallest piece of business anyone could stoop to, and our opinion was verified to the fullest extent after reading the bright idea put forth in the small paragraph for our particular benefit, contained in the small portion of reading matter in his little paper, last week. We give them verbatim for the fun of the few who may have seen this last great effort of his, showing the manner he practices honesty and thinks right to deal with the article in another paper he has been in discussion with, and the way he takes to creep out of a controversy. We should like to know whether anyone can see any point with regard to the question at issue in this extract as he has put it, viz: whether Aurora was the most proper place north of Toronto for a post office savings bank. We have handled type good many years for all sorts of items and articles, but this beats all. We advise him to try again.

"He says we edit our paper in true professional style. One friend in his last issue says we would have gladly welcomed an advocacy... in the very same paper he says... which would be better than he expected to have anything to say... All we can say on this head is... He says he does not want to be detected in this petty quarrelling... He should have said he intended to... How ever, we may say here, that we are always open for discussion."

THERE are seven hundred race-horses now in training at Newmarket.

It is rumored in military circles that ere long the system of purchasing commissions in the army will be abolished.

THREE tenants of the late Mr. Etherstone Haugh are in custody at Mullingar, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of that gentleman.

From Australia.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE PRINCE.

FULL PARTICULARS.

THE ASSASSIN A PROFFERED FENIAN.

HE RECEIVES ORDERS FROM IRELAND TO DO THE DEED.

HIS TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

From the Sydney correspondent of the New York Herald we learn the following particulars of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh:—

About half-past one the Prince arrived in a special steamer, and the people collected at the wharf, and cheered lustily, while the Prince smiled and bowed his thanks. Immediately upon landing he was conducted to the luncheon table, and in company with the Governor of the colony, Lady Belmore and several others, partook of some refreshment.

Leaving the tent, the Prince led Lady Belmore to a special pavilion which had been erected for the use of the elite of the party, and then, accompanied by Sir William Manning (an old resident of Sydney) to enjoy a walk about the grounds. As he went along, he met a gentleman named Allen, with whom he shook hands and chatted for a few moments, and then handed an envelope to Sir William Manning, saying that it contained a donation to the Sailor's Home.

Scarcely had he finished speaking when a man, whose name is now known to be O'Farrell, was observed to run quickly across to where he was standing, and fire with a revolver at the Prince, who immediately fell forward, crying out, "Oh, my God, I am shot; my back is broken."

Sir William Manning, turned hastily round upon hearing the report of the revolver, and seeing that the man who had just fired had pointed his weapon towards him (Sir William Manning) he stooped to get out of the line of the fire, and in doing so fell. This time, however, the revolver snapped, and while O'Farrell was again leveling his pistol at the Prince, a gentleman named Vial, who had witnessed the whole occurrence, ran up and pounced his arms to his body, thus changing the direction of the weapon, which, however, exploded, hitting a Mr. Thorne in the foot.

O'Farrell struggled hard to get free from Vial, swearing fiercely and loudly, and in the tussle the identity of the combatants became a little confused. When, therefore, the bystanders, who had now discovered that the Prince had been shot, rushed in and separated the men, they were uncertain which of them was the assassin, and while the majority of the crowd pitched upon the right man, Mr. Vial was seized upon and very severely maltreated. After a while the police succeeded in getting hold of O'Farrell, but not before he had been terribly and brutally beaten. The people called savagely out, "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and fought desperately with the police to possess themselves again of his body, the poor wretch getting a dozen kicks and blows for every yard the police progressed down to the wharf. The police, however, at last succeeded in getting to the water, and here a last determined effort was made by the mob, who had been yet further infuriated by a speech which was made by one of their number appealing to them not to let the assassin leave the ground alive. But the police was again victorious, and O'Farrell, bleeding and unconscious from the injuries he had received, was conveyed to Sydney and lodged in Darlinghurst Jail.

Meanwhile the Prince had been raised from the ground and conveyed to his private tent. He was evidently in great pain, and once or twice asked the gentlemen who were bearing him along to carry him more slowly and gently. Although very weak from loss of blood he did not become unconscious, and noticing that the people crowded round the tent he desired gentlemen to insure them that "he was not much hurt and would be better presently."

An examination of his wound, however, showed it to be a very serious one, and, in deed, it is strange that the bullet, entering where it did, an inch or two to the right of the spine, about the middle of the back, did not produce instant death, or, at any rate, more serious results than it has done. In describing the sensation he felt when the bullet struck him the Prince said it seemed to him as if he were lifted from the ground.

The day after the panic Henry James O'Farrell was arraigned before a special court in the debtor's prison, Darlinghurst Jail, Mr. H. H. Voss presiding as magistrate. Most of the members of the suite of the Prince, together with the Governor and several of the ministry were present.

The prisoner, presented a very horrible and repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swollen and the right side dark and bruised in several places. His right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and only partly opened. His nose was considerably swollen and distorted, and the skin down the front of that figure cut open. His lips were also swollen. A very few witnesses were examined, and their evidence gave the same account of the affair as that detailed above. The superintendent of Police testified that after he had taken into custody the prisoner had said, "I've made a mess of it, and all for no good, but it can't be helped now;" adding subsequently "I am a Fenian;" "I've done my duty and am not afraid to die; and may God save Ireland." It was also testified that

It is said that O'Farrell is to be executed at an early day as possible—probably in about ten days from the present writing. That he has a very slight chance of escape there can be no doubt; but still it is just possible that the Prince will follow the line of policy adopted by his mother in all similar cases, and interfere for the prisoner.

(THE PRINCE ABOUT TO LEAVE.)

But this is very unlikely, as the *Galatia* (the Prince's ship) has already received sailing orders, and he will probably leave the colonies for England on Saturday. The people of New Zealand will feel greatly disappointed, no doubt, at the Prince leaving the country without paying them a visit, but his physicians have advised him to leave for a colder climate as early as possible.

American News.

INPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

FAILURE TO CONVICT.

New York, May 15.—The *Commercial* Washington special says: the President's friends count 18 Senators as positively for acquittal on all the articles. This is sufficient to acquit unless Wado votes. But as he intends to vote, it is claimed that one or more of the border States will "blow his vote."

The Republicans are not certain of the necessary 36 votes for conviction on any one article, although they have received assurances of the votes of that number of Senators.

A special to the *Evening Telegram* says a portion of the Missouri delegation in the House called upon Senator Henderson last night, who said that acquittal, in his opinion, will not result disastrously to the country.

The President had promised those who would vote for an acquittal that he would immediately send in a new Cabinet, all Republicans; that he would execute the laws passed by Congress; that he would no longer obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction Act; and that he would endeavor to bring his administration into harmony with Congress. He further promises to support these Republican Senators who vote for acquittal, with the whole power of the administration before the people.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (midnight).—The excessive confidence of both sides is unabated. In the judgement of your correspondent the chances are just about even. One vote decides the result.

The *Tribune's* special says:—A careful canvass by some of the most sagacious members of Congress shows that the verdict hangs in a great measure on the vote of Mr. Wiley, of West Virginia.

The opinion in official circles to-night is that the Court will take the vote to-morrow.

LATER.

The eleventh article charges the President with being unmindful of his high office, and trying to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach, the Congress of the United States, and with threatening it in his speeches at Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate proceeded to vote on the eleventh article of impeachment. There were for acquittal 19; for conviction 35. Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Trumbull, and Ross voted not guilty.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Immediately on the declaration of not guilty on the eleventh article, Mr. Williams moved an adjournment until Tuesday, the 26th inst. The motion was carried by 32 to 21, and the Court then adjourned.

New York, May 18.—The *Herold's* Havana special gives important news from Hayti:

"President Salnave escaped from Port Haytien and reached Port au Prince. He and Gen. Delorme, who acted as Secretary of State for the Interior, War and Navy, arrested many citizens, and ordered some to be shot. Robberies and murders were frequent. The stores of six American merchants were robbed by the troops. Gen. Salnave threatened to seize the town and burn it to ashes, and also used violent menaces to the foreign consuls. Many Americans have been shot at in their own windows, and forced to seek refuge in the American consulate. The American consul had an interview with Gen. Salnave and Secretary Delorme. They demanded protection, but were received defiantly and with threats. The American minister at once sent a despatch to Havana for some American men-of-war to go to his assistance. He also sent to Jamaica for a British war steamer."

Later despatches say:—"The British gunboat had gone from Jamaica to the assistance of the American minister at Port au Prince."

Latest from Port au Prince states that the whole country is reported in arms against President Salnave excepting Gonaives, Jacmel and the Cape. The revolution in the north has been successful. The entire south is now in arms against the government.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Advices from Japan state that while the British Minister was passing through the streets of Kioka, April 1st, he was fired on by two fanatic priests, who wounded 11 men of his escort and five horses. The minister and five horses escaped unhurt. One priest was killed and another captured and executed, by Sots Bashi.

The Assassination.

The *Ottawa Citizen* on Saturday, says: "Mr. O'Reilly, with his usual energy and perseverance, is still deeply engaged in his good work of rooting out the weeds of Fenianism which have been scattered among us, and hardly a day passes but fresh developments reward his patient research. Many of these it is of course not prudent to give to the public at present, but they will no doubt be made known as soon as is compatible with the ends of justice and the public benefit. Yesterday a most extraordinary piece of evidence turned up in regard to Boyle, the proprietor of the *Irish Canadian*, which puts beyond question his connection with Fenianism, and will render it difficult for anyone who knows the facts to believe that he had no complicity in the dastardly assassination of Mr. McGee. The evidence is, however, of a nature which it is not now expedient to publish."

The *Highwayman Townsend*.—The St. Catharines *Journal* states that the Police Magistrate of Toronto visited that town on Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Roland McDonald, Clerk of the Peace, in reference to a communication which has been received from the authorities at Jackson, in the State of Michigan. It seems that a man is held there for horse stealing and robbery, and he claims to be the veritable Bill Townsend whose depredations in this part of the country some years ago are well known to our readers. He seems to have a dislike to United States State prisons, and wishes to be transferred to Canada under the extradition treaty, and be tried for offences committed here. Whether he will turn out to be Townsend, or some other equally prime rascal, remains yet to be seen.

The Grand Dominion Ploughing Match, which prizes to the amount of \$500 are to be awarded, takes place at Brooklyn, in the township of Whitby, on Thursday next, the 21st instant. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk for carrying persons attending the ploughing match over the line to either of the stations at Whitby or Oshawa, and return at a single fare and a quarter. That is, the full single fare is to be paid in the first instance in the ordinary way; and on the return, or production of a certificate from the treasurer of attendance at the ploughing match, the person producing such certificate can get his return ticket for one quarter the regular fare. Numerous entries, we are informed, have been already made for the great match, which it is expected to surpass anything of the kind that has yet taken place in Canada.

News Items.

Sir Robert Napier has been appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his distinguished services in Abyssinia.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the authorities in Canada feel justified by the state of the Dominion in allowing two, if not three, regiments to be withdrawn.

The vestry of St. George's Southwark, contemplate laying down a tramway in the centre of the London Road, for the use of all kinds of vehicles.

The wreck of the Abyssinian Transport *Electric*, fifty miles from Aden, with great loss of life, is confirmed. The Arabs murdered one survivor, and stripped the remainder.

The death of General Simpson, who succeeded Lord Raglan as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, is announced. He was born in Roxburghshire in 1792, and entered the army in 1811.

Wm. A. Fishman, named Melish, was engaged fishing in Limehouse Reach, on Wednesday, he succeeded in capturing a very large sturgeon. On being landed, it was found to measure seven feet six inches in length, and to weigh 130 pounds.

During the first seven days of the present month seven persons committed suicide in New York city; two by poison, two by pistol shots, two by cutting their throats, and one by hanging. All were men, the youngest 34 and the eldest 83 years of age.

MADAME JULIA AZILLA, who nearly killed herself by falling off the impere on which she was performing, at the Holborn Amphitheatre, London, has been succeeded by another lady, Mademoiselle Perlela by name, who nightly risks her life to the manifest delight of thousands of gaping Londoners.

We believe that considerable changes in the clothing of the infantry soldier, both as regards his tunic, head-gear, and some other portions of his dress, are in contemplation, but there is little probability of the Gleaner being substituted for the forage cap, as it is but little liked, even by the Scotch regiments.—*United Service Gazette*.

The Staffordshire colliers who went to work in the pits of Lancashire at Wigan were compelled to quit, as the police were unable to protect them against the turn-outs. Additional troops were sent to aid the police in maintaining order.

An attempt was made on Thursday evening to assassinate Home, the spiritualist, while on his way to his lodgings in Jernyn street. The blow of the would-be assassin was parried by the "medium," who caught the point of the dagger on his arm, a little below the elbow.

JACOB BUCHER'S election for the city of Manchester cost him £3,832; Mr. Bennett spent £3,331, and Mr. Henry spent £2,702, in prosecuting their unsuccessful candidatures. Mr. Wards Hunt's re-election for North Northamptonshire, on the occasion of his appointment as chancellor of the Exchequer, cost the right hon. gentleman £20.

A SHOCKING EVENT.—On Wednesday evening Charles Ottewill, in the employ of some chemical manufacturers at Little Eaton, near Derby, left the works with a wagon load of vitriol, drawn by two horses, and when near Alfreton the vehicle was upset, and the vitriol jars broken. Both horses were burned to death, and the man was seriously injured by the vitriol.

A TALL, handsome, and fashionably-dressed lady, who was described on the charge-sheet as Ann Rickaby, twenty-four years of age, of independent means, was recently brought before the Southwark Police Court, London, charged with intermarrying with Robert Mills, Charles Reeves, and Humphrey Parcell Blackmore, her first husband being then and now living. The prisoner was attired in travelling costume, and had with her two valuable dogs, a pair of canaries, and a large quantity of luggage. The prosecutor was Dr. Blackmore, physician, Salisbury, who married defendant on the 1st of October last, at Perth. Bail not being forthcoming, she was removed to Horsefonger Lane Jail.

SUNSHINE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Quebec, May 16.—The ship *Canny Scot*, of Dunfermline, is a total wreck half a mile above Little Fox River, Gaspe. She had a cargo of wine, fruit, &c. The schooner *James Edwin*, laden with salt, bound for Gaspe last fall, is on shore between Otter and Gun River, Anticosti—all hands lost. The schooner *Naine*, unknown, laden with flour, is wrecked at River Duplois, Anticosti. All hands lost. The vessel lies bottom up—two bodies entangled in the rigging. The steamship *Moravian*, being unavoiably detained, will not sail for England till three p.m.

THE HIGHWAYMAN TOWNSEND.—The St. Catharines *Journal* states that the Police Magistrate of Toronto visited that town on Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Roland McDonald, Clerk of the Peace, in reference to a communication which has been received from the authorities at Jackson, in the State of Michigan. It seems that a man is held there for horse stealing and robbery, and he claims to be the veritable Bill Townsend whose depredations in this part of the country some years ago are well known to our readers. He seems to have a dislike to United States State prisons, and wishes to be transferred to Canada under the extradition treaty, and be tried for offences committed here. Whether he will turn out to be Townsend, or some other equally prime rascal, remains yet to be seen.

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SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

IF YOU WANT THE PUBLIC TO CALL AND INSPECT YOUR GOODS, GIVE THEM AN INVITATION TO DO SO.

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INVITE applications from Druggists and others desirous to represent the Company in Towns and Districts not yet occupied. These famous Teas have met with unbounded favour wherever they have been introduced, and are sold in packets by the Company's Agents in every important city and town in the Dominion. Only one agent in each district. For particulars apply to the Canada Depot, No. 23, HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTE—Every Packet is protected by the Company's registered Trade Mark. Montreal, March 16, 1868. 13-4

Newmarket Markets.

	May 20, 1868.
Flour 7 barrel	\$7 00 @ \$8 00
Fall Wheat 7 bushel	1 00 @ 1 65
Spring Wheat 7 bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
Barley 7 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats 7 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Pear 7 bushel	0 00 @ 0 75
Dressed Hogs 7 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef 7 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 6 50
Sheep, each	4 00 @ 5 00
Hides, 7 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 5 50
Sheepskins, each	0 50 @ 0 80
Potatoes 7 bushel	0 45 @ 0 50
Wood Graft Apples 7 bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Butter 7 lb.	0 00 @ 0 20
Cheese 7 lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 10

Toronto Markets.

	May 19, 1868.
Flour 7 barrel	\$5 10 @ \$7 15
Fall Wheat 7 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Spring Wheat 7 bushel	1 63 @ 1 70
Oats 7 bushel	0 57 @ 0 68
Barley 7 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Pear 7 bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Dressed Hogs 7 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00

New Advertisements.

Volunteers, Attention.

N.O. 5 Company will parade on Monday, the 25th instant, at 9 a.m., sharp, instead of Saturday, the 23rd instant, as previously ordered. Newmarket, May 20, 1868. 22-1

SOUTER & TRENT, MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET.

REG to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Stock to Dr. HACKETT, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Pearson, Surgeon Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Bond's and the Davison House.

SOUTER & TRENT Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, TOBACCOES, WINES AND SPIRITS, Which they are prepared to sell

RETAIL, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES! Newmarket, May 20, 1868. 22-1f

THE NEWMARKET DRUG STORE.

Dr. HACKETT HAS purchased the Stock of SOUTER and TRENT, and will carry on the Drug Business IN THE NEW STORE, OPPOSITE THE "DAVISON HOUSE."

Having secured the services of MR. J. JAMES, Formerly with Souter & Trent, (a First-Class Dispenser), I feel confident that perfect satisfaction will be given.

For the future my office will be at the store. Office Hours from 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 5 to 8 p.m. Newmarket, May 20, 1868. 22-1f

N. PEARSON, DENTIST, EVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket, OVER Dr. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE, Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and

All Work Warranted. Office up stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store. May 20, 1868. 22-1f

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,

Big to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, AND OTHER MARKETS,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH, And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON. Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1f

SOUTER & TRENT, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

GROCCERS, TEA DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER WINE,

ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's Tea.

Try Souter & Trent's Coffee.

Try Souter & Trent's Ginger Wine.

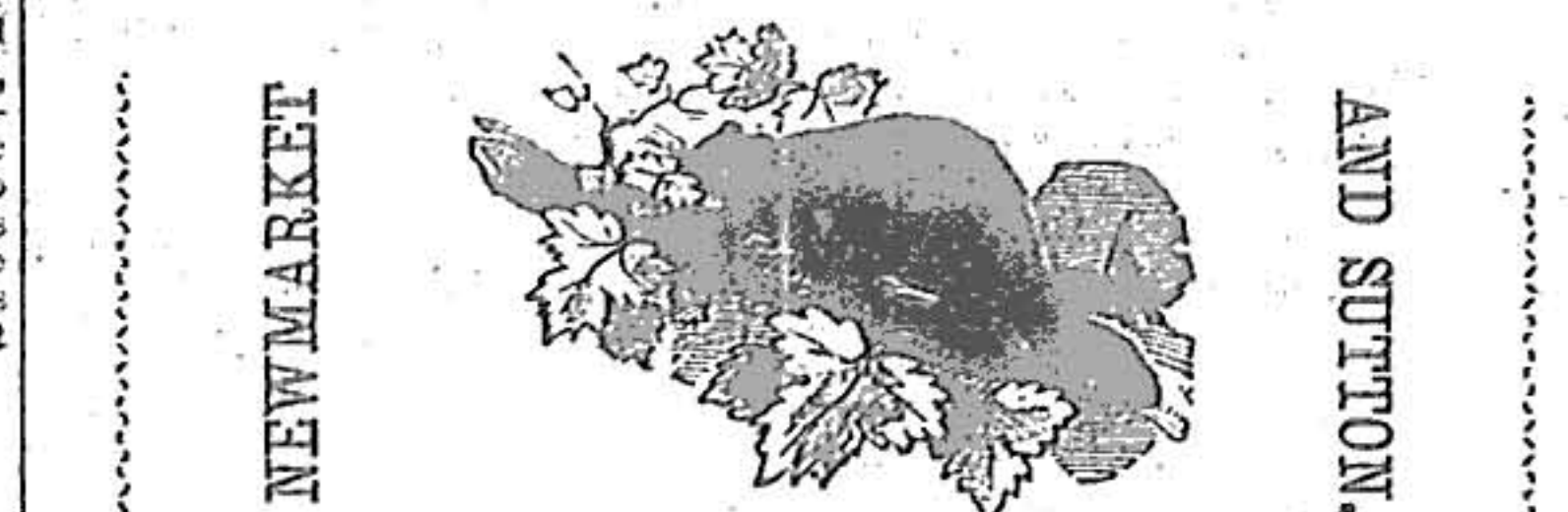
Try Souter & Trent's Syrups.

Try Souter & Trent's Groceries.

A. SOUTER, W. TRENT.

Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!



NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS, EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell Cheaper than houses giving long credits:—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses. We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wm. & A. B. ORR. Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868. 1-1f

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c.

—ALSO:—

Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,

GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE,

STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.

Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing. SYKES & ELVIDGE. Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-4

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!

AS WE INTEND

Enlarging our Premises,

We now offer remainder of

STOVES!

At Cost;

AND EVERYTHING IN THE

HARDWARE LINE

AT PRICES

More Satisfactory

Than can be obtained elsewhere,

The Whole must Positively be Cleared Out

To save expense of moving.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, Jan. 22, 1868. 1f-5

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO

A. BOULTBEE.

J. H. JOHNSON'S

Blind, Door, and

PLANING FACTORY

Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of

MOULDINGS

Always on hand.

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.

SHOP,—Corner Mill & Baglan-ets, NEWMARKET.

January 23, 1867. 1f-5

CARD.

A SOUTER begs to return his sincere

thanks to his friends and customers

for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in

past years, and to assure them under the new

firm he will, as before, be ready to wait on

them, and give them First-Rate Goods at a

Low Price. Newmarket, Dec. 29, 1867. 2-1f

JUST PUBLISHED,

The CANADIAN SPEAKER

AND

ELOCUTIONARY READER,

COMPRISING A Choice Collection of Ora-

tions, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable

for School and College Recitations, and

Public and Social Readings, with Introductory

Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—

Edited and compiled by

EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART.

228 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS.

G. M. BINNS, Courier Office.

Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and

on terms made advantageous to the

Farming Community.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

Expenses Moderate.

Apply to

J. W. COLLINS,

NEWMARKET. 1f-1

December 20, 1867.

SMALL WARES,

FISHING TACKLE,

FIRE WORKS, &c.

At the COURIER OFFICE.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE!

IN THE WORLD:

Dr. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS

(SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of

Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cough,

Cold, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all

disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

They are recommended with confidence to

Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers,

Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have

Poetry.
Story of a Life
Born at night
Died in white
Childhood early
Blight and fate
Smooth brown hair
Light and curly
Grown and faded
Form and face
Full of beauty
Gracious child
Sweet and mild
Loving duty
Fairy Queen
Bright and blushing
Hopes and fears
Idle tears
Free out-gushing
Dressed in white
Summer's twenty
Charming bride
X-ray and wife
Friends in plenty
First-born boy
Mother's darling
Ancestral home
Swathes of corn
Stately dame
Spotless name
Best of mothers
Children rare
Brave and fair
Like no others
Threescore ten
Ah! my pen
Badly injured
Wrinkles deep
Tears crop
Death's cold fingers
Burial night
Dressed in white
Sweet peace given
Best is also
Spirit free
Gone to heaven!

Miscellaneous.

Plant Trees.

We are glad to see, says the Chicago Tribune, that the importance of adorning our city with trees is recognized by many of our land-owners, and that thousands of elms have been planted here this spring. Why should not all our streets, except a few great thoroughfares of business, be thus adorned? Is it not strange that the mass of people in our cities and large towns should be so indifferent to this cheap and simple, but inimitable mode of embellishing their streets? The beauty of those portions of our highways which are skirted with far-reaching rows of stately and unobtrusive oaks or elms is often acknowledged by those who enjoy the grateful shelter afforded by their branches from a broiling sun. Only those who have panted along some parched and dusty street at noonday, when the sun was pouring down his rays in their utmost intensity, can fully appreciate the relief with which one turns into a cool and shaded thoroughfare where the green trees, with singing birds in their branches, rustle overhead. Why should we not have continuous rows of such trees planted along the roadside of every farm? Why should not every village form its tree-planting association, and line its streets with the beautiful trees that skirt the model avenues of New England towns, where the present generation is enjoying the results of the good taste and toils of their forefathers? Would that all would take to themselves the pithy advice of the Laird of Dumbuckie on his death bed, to his son: "Jock, when ye have nothing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree—it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." Trees cost but little compared with the enhanced beauty and value they give to a house-lot; plant them to-day, and almost before you are aware, they become a crown of glory, protecting the foot-passenger from the scorching sunbeams, and giving relief to his eyes, wearied with gazing on the everlasting monotony of red hot bricks—bricks—bricks. There is no person who is such a Goth or Vandal in taste as not to appreciate the beauty of shade trees. Pleasant are they in spring, when their buds are bursting out into leaves and flowers; pleasant in summer, when they are converted into rolling billows of verdure by the southern breezes; pleasant, too, in autumn, when the foliage, like the flying dolphin, puts on the richest and varying colours, changing to a thousand splendid hues! The most beautiful cities in the Union are confessedly those that have the most shade trees. What is it that gives such a charm and attraction to New Haven, rendering it one of the most delightful cities in America? Not the regularity of its streets, nor the elegance of its buildings—for the latter are common-looking—but the number and magnificence of its elms, shading the streets on each side, and forming at times, with their interlocking branches, complete arches and canopies of verdure for miles. And what but its venerable oaks and elms form the glory of Boston Common? We repeat, then, let us plant trees. New York excepted, we have no gigantic parks in our large cities; but we could plant trees in every city, and by so doing counteract, in a way even more effective, the insularity occasioned by the presence of so much animal life without its natural antidote of vegetable life. Science, therefore, as well as taste, speaks trumpet-tongued in favour of an increase of shade trees.

The medical papers are writing against the modern fashion of high-heeled boots. They say it causes corns, cramp, lameness, at an early age, and, worst thing of all, one which ladies who figure on the stage will certainly regard as a great evil, it lessens the size of the calf, and makes the leg lose its symmetry.

Actions speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruit upon a tree, they show the nature of a man; while motives, like the sap, are hidden from our view.

The Man who could not Commit Suicide.

A curious story is told by Truella, a modern Spanish writer of reputation. The hero of the story was a feeble-minded man, prone to suicide. The priest, in an argument with him on the subject, asserted that no man could take his own life if God willed that he should not do it. The man, whose faith in God was none of the strongest, denied the truth of this theory. Having carefully examined his patrimony, he became despondent, and resolved to prove his own side of the argument by putting an end to himself. He accordingly procured a strong rope and suspended himself from a beam of the house; but the timber, though apparently sound, was inwardly decayed. His weight brought it down, and with it a shower of double-locks, which some of his ancestors had concealed under the garret floor. The good luck reconciled him to life; but having fallen in love with a stout lassie, who frowned upon him, he again undertook to disprove the priest's assertion by blowing out his brains. In his earnestness to make sure of it, he pressed the pistol so close against his forehead that it burst, and the explosion frightened away robbers who were entering the house in search of double-locks. He began to hurry when the priest might not be in the right. But when the beautiful Amazon he was wooing set the man on him while he was retreating, he was resolved to destroy himself. "This time I will not cut it out," thought he. "I will show the priest that a man can kill himself if he is determined upon it." Being thus determined to accomplish his object beyond a peradventure, he fastened a new rope to a large branch of a tree that overhung a deep river; he then swallowed a quantity of phosphorus matches, and put a loaded pistol in his belt. Having adjusted the rope round his neck, he swung himself off and fired the pistol at the same instant; but the ball instead of entering his head, cut the rope in two, and he fell into the river. The lass, who had driven him to the dire extremity, happened to witness the plunge; she succeeded in drawing him out with her long arms, and pity at last moved her hard heart to love. Her efforts to resuscitate him caused a deluge of water to pour from his mouth, and with it came the phosphorus matches. Finding that the combined process of hanging, shooting, drowning and poisoning all failed to counteract the decrees of Providence, he resolved that he would never again try to resist the will of God. So he married his lass, and thenceforth behaved more like a Christian.

How to Succeed.

The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions. The secret of the promotion is well worth knowing. The new cashier lives some miles out of the city. He entered the bank when quite young. He resolved to make himself useful. Living farthest away he was the first at his post in the morning. Having the farthest to go he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lead a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his dinner with him and ate it in a little closet. For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found, and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent comprehension of his business. As a paying teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentlemanly. Growling, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him. He oversteered his time to accommodate men who were belated with their checks. As cashier, he is the same genial, agreeable, prompt officer that he was in his subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the cashier with a better spirit than they do an accommodation from some men. He still keeps up his close attention to business, and takes his frugal lunch in his closet as he did when struggling for a position. Those who fail in New York, or are desiring success, had better look at this incident and copy the example.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.*

Why American Women Live Abroad.

There is another, and a better reason than the gratification of a baffled social vanity, that makes a sojourn in Europe delectable to American women. It is a lapse of care. The difficulties and deprivations attending the process of house-keeping in the United States are formidable even to those blessed with the gifts of fortune, whereby, in other lands, domestic duties are so modified and diminished. A conscientious and tasteful lady of wealth, with us, is often the victim of an "establishment." Her hostilities, the claims of her husband, children, and kindred upon her hourly thought, the regulation of a band of half-disciplined or wholly discontented servants—in a word, the oversight, direction, provision, care, incident to her position, from the preparation for a dinner party to the administration of a charity, from the reception of a valued guest to the proper ordering of the nursery, from the heavy arrears of visits to be paid to the holding with even hand and vigilant eye, the reins of domestic and dutiful supremacy—a faithful wife, mother and social queen in America is overburdened, exhausted, or irritated by a thousand petty cares and household claims, which the want of trained and true domestics, the difficulty of securing one's privacy, the incessant calls upon time, thought, sympathy, and even charity, to say nothing of fashion, render at once absorbing and irksome, to a degree and in a manner incomprehensible to those who have not experienced the difference between the household methods, means, and machinery at home and abroad.—*Putnam for May.*

The late King Louis of Bavaria is said to have left a fortune of £1,720,000.

VARIETIES.

Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

The Earl of Gullford is a candidate for admission into the 1st Life Guards.

Kindness and cheerfulness can remove more than half the wrinkles out of the forehead of a man.

Why are people who stutter not to be relied on? Because they are always breaking their words.

The blush is Nature's alarm at the approach of sin, and her testimony to the illegitimacy of virtue.

When a man is out of money, he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper, he shows the most of it.

Why is a washerwoman the most cruel person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

This Queen, accompanied by some of the members of the Royal family, intend to visit Germany in the autumn.

It is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

Depress not any man and do not spurn anything; for there is no man that has not his hour, nor is there anything that has not its place.

As a person's Yes or No, so is all his character. A downright Yes or No marks the man; a quick the timid; and a slow one, a cautious or timid character.

Miss Lockwood, of Betchworth, near Dorking, who died a few weeks since, has left to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge the large sum of £78,000.

BRITAIN IN POSS. CHURCHWARDEN.

Patience was my portion.

Physic was my food.

Christ is my Redeemer.

Drugs did me no good.

WHATEVER parent gives his children good instruction, and sets them at the same time a good example, may be considered as bringing them food in one hand and poison in the other.

Stomachic derangements, affections of the liver, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, hypochondriasis, rheumatism, gout, and atrophy, are now treated by Parisian doctors almost exclusively by gymnastics and the bath.

One hundred and fifty families left London docks on April 16th for Canada. These emigrants are chiefly blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans, most of whom have never received parish relief during the distress at the East End.

At a town in France a young man who was disappointed in love, entered the wine cellar of his employer, and knocked in the heads of fifty barrels of wine; under the impression that the contents would be sufficient to drown him.

A DAMEL was asked, "When a lady and gentleman have quarrelled, and each considers the other in fault, which of the two ought to be the first to advance toward a reconciliation?" Her answer was: "The best-hearted and wisest of the two."

PAPER FOR MILL BANDS.—In Britain paper is being introduced as a material for mill-bands. It appears to answer very well, being stronger than, and as flexible as leather. Great difficulty has been encountered in devising machinery for trimming the edges of the belts, as the cutting blades cannot be kept sharp.—*Paper Trade Review.*

CROWN PIECES.—The crown is no longer issued by the Mint in England, yet about 2,000,000 worth of these coins are made every year to go to the Falkland Islands. There the whalers—English, Germans, Swedes, and Americans—assemble to pass the winter in harbour, and among them the only accepted currency is the English five-shilling piece.

An old bachelor, who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should

"rest calmly within a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side;"

but, to his inexpressible horror, it came out in print:—

"When I shall rest calmly within a shawl,
With a weeping widow by my side."

Whoever is wise is apt to suspect and be diffident of himself, and on that account is willing to "hearken to counsel;" whereas the foolish man, being in proportion to his folly full of himself, and swallowed up in conceit, will seldom take any counsel but his own, and for that very reason, because it is his own.

An important improvement has just been applied to the building of yachts. The masts are surrounded in the "step," and inside the "partners" with India rubber springs, instead of being fastened by wedges. It is said to diminish the strain on the mast, and also to increase the speed. It is being generally applied to yachts, and would seem to be as useful to all vessels.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.—Lines written by a mother's hand on the fly-leaf of her son's Bible:—

"Remember, love, who gave you this
When other years shall come—
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home,
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save,
'And bade you keep the gift, that when
The parting hour should come,
There might be hope to meet again
In Heaven's eternal home."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—This disease is sometimes in the heart or its great vessels, or in all—a remedy for which it is scarcely in the power of medicine to offer, although a temperate regimen (avoiding the excitement of violent exercise or spirituous liquors) and wholesome air may so far palliate, as to give a chance to the diseased parts, if not to recover their tone, at least to become no worse. But the disease known by "palpitation of the heart," vulgarly called "a beating about the heart," arises far more frequently from a debilitated state of the nerves, and a vitiated state of the digestive organs. The heart is a muscle, and like others, is itself liable to nervous tremors. This disease is a frequent attendant on females and those young men who indulge in excesses. To remove it, the patient cannot expect that physio will be competent, although it will most materially assist. All excesses must be left off, and habits of health adopted; nourishing diet, a small portion of wine, early rising, cold bathing, gentle exercise, and air.

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